

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1892.

NUMBER 8

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.
and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Moatevidio, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
His Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Company;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Condeado Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 24, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DUCKER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 4, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in 10th month and on 2nd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after evening service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY HIGLEY, M. A., British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canele. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office: 72, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor: 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 11 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Condo d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BABY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 172. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Hymnical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Telephone 1239.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osorio No. 62. Res. Rua Marques de Abrantes No. 37. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accoucheur, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30, Rua do Hospicio 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrantes.

Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, residence: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Gloria. Office: Rua do Rosario No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 5254.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Moura, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Retail services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

FLINT & Co. 142, Pearl St., New York CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Alliance Assurance Company, London,
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,
Aspinall's Enamel, London,
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,
Thomas Huggins, Longport, Staffordshire,
Godes-Berger Company, London,
Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1°

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

CAIXA 186,

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

COMPANHIA ECONOMICA GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS. SÃO PAULO.

Capital 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers,
Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.
Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.
Direct Importers from Europe and United States.

Bbww rooms and technical offices:

Rua Direita No. 47

Warehouse and Work Shops:

Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office under the management of Lourenço
Saint Anna, many years established in this city in this line of
business.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186,

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Corcovado Velho for Corcovado on week days
at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from
Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 3.30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sun-
days and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m.,
12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras at 6.35, 10.05,
11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.
E.P. Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguas Ferecas)
at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of
trains.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready
for the coming season; first-class
attendance, good Baths and moderate
prices.

ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 81

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works
prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian
Government.

VA. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

OLIVIERO BROTHERS & Co.,
Exporters of Madiran Wines;

G. FRÉLIER & Co.,
Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

CHARLES HUE JUN* & Co.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 8.

CAIXA 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

MR. R. J. GALLANDER, G.E.

undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.
and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and
Architectural Works, in accordance with Government
Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS, STAMPS,
etc., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUD. D. RHEPARO,
TOWN ROBERTSON, Vice-President.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JND. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of
service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and
templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly
interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 52, Rua 1° de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co. General and Commission Merchants, SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca
Companhia de Navegação Carioca
Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides
possessing great breaking power it combines itself for use in
this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being
injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-
vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and
more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000
Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car
equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes
since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to this
Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets.	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Corby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... „ 1,328,751 „
Uncalled capital „ 2,400,751 „

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 9 Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 480,000 „

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.
A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

Companhia Marques Limitada.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and apparatuses.

Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.
Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.
Manufacturers of Nails, Rail-ways spikes, and Bolts. Also Lead, Gas, and Water piping.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.
Caixa do Correio 547. Telephone 355.
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

CHALK & COONAN,
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.
(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for
Casa Lupton
Banco dos Lavradores
(Secção Commercial).

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,
Agent for Brazil.

Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

P. O. Box. 954. RIO DE JANEIRO

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... „ 750,000
Reserve fund..... „ 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,

1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do „ 900,000
Reserve fund „ 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany..... {Direction der Deutsche } and corres-
Gesellschaft, Berlin, } pondents.
Norddeutsche Bank in }
Hamburg, Hamburg. }
N. M. Reinhold & Sons, London.
England..... {International Bank of London, Limited }
London. }
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... {Crédit Lyonnais }
and branches }
Spain..... {Banque d'Arras, Antwerp. }
Belgium..... {H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp }
Banco Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.
Italy..... {Meunier & Co., Naples. }
Portugal..... {Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
pondents.
United States... {G. Amsinck & Co., New York. }
Uruguay..... {Emesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. }
Argentina..... {Emesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. }
and any other countries }
and any other countries }
Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transmits every description of banking business.

Boettger—Krah,

Directors.

June 1891

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$

Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Underlinen, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen

ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succ. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

39, Rua 1º de Março, 1º andar.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000
Paid up capital..... „ 500,000
Reserve fund..... „ 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
Correspondents in New York and all the principal
cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every
species of Banking business

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has
been for years and is now prescribed by the lead-
ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Impaired Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-
ness produced by long illness whether from
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated
though many persons have sought to trade upon its
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company.

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

HAUPT & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 13, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors:

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.These envelopes are superior in both quality and make
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

Loan of the Companhia S. Lazaro.—The subscription for a new loan of the Companhia S. Lazaro, of 6,000,000\$000 in preferred debentures of 200,000 each was opened today simultaneously at the Banco do Brasil, Banco Ruyale e Hypothecario, Banco Pariz e Rio, Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro and Banco de Credito Movel and proved very popular. The subscription will close on Friday the 26th inst. The debentures are issued to the bearer at the price of 96 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of September and April of each year. The payment of the interest-coupons will be made in Rio de Janeiro through one of the principal banks, the first being paid in September next.

There will be an amortization, by lot or purchase, of 1 per cent of the loan in January of each year. The company reserves the right to authorize in greater proportions or even redeem entirely the loan at par when it is convenient.

This loan is authorized by sec. 10 of art. 12 of the statutes of the company, with the respective report of the fiscal council and ratified by the general assembly of December 28th, issued in accordance with the disposition of the laws in force, having for object:

1st.—To redeem the remainder of the debentures of the first mortgage of the amount of 349,400\$000, yet in circulation.

2nd.—To redeem the floating debt of the company.

3rd.—To complete the construction of the large structures, already far advanced, for the departments of bleaching and dyeing, tanning by electricity (where now are in operation great part of its important machinery), hat-making, laundry, cotton fabrics, union of the industries, silk fabrics and enlargement of the building, on the upper floor of which is at present this department and on the ground floor is temporarily the section of the union of the industries.

4th.—The opening of the Rua Parana and conclusion of the excavation of the important wharves from the landing pier of the cemetery to the end of the same, in the Praia do Cajá, nearly 800 meters.

5th.—The conclusion of the docks and official warehouses and finally for the completion of payment of material ordered in Europe, which is commencing to arrive and is destined for different works and constructions to be finished.

Fifteen per cent of the price paid in the net of subscription: 20 per cent, March 31st; 20 per cent, April 15th; 20 per cent, June 30th; and 21 per cent, July 31st, this year.

The subscribers can, however, pay the full amount of their subscriptions at one time, thereby making the return of their debentures immediately draw the regular interest.

The entire loan is amply secured by a choice list of valuable properties, now productive and promising even larger returns with their improvement and completion with the aid of the proceeds. These properties embrace: factory of knit-goods, all the important machinery, accessories and appurtenances, grounds, buildings and appurtenances; Villa S. Lazaro, 3 in the Praia de S. Christovão, 16 in the Praia do Cajá, 28 in the Retiro Saudoso and 20 in the Ruas General Bruce, General Sampaio, Barão de Mesquita, Avenida S. Salvador de Matosinhos, Paulo Matos, Sade, General Guirao, 34 wooden houses in construction, some of them stories; annual fixed rolling material; building nearly completed for office, bleaching and dyeing-works, machinery and accessories; branch of the Rio do Ouro railroad, next to the buildings of the S. Lazaro factory at Cajá.

The electric tannery, important iron structure, weighing about 3,000 tons, in great part already put up, with an area of 50,525 square meters, machinery, accessories and appurtenances.

Silk-factory, building, grounds, wharves, and all the machinery mounted and to be mounted, accessories and appurtenances.

Department of united industries, building, grounds, important and varied machinery mounted and to be mounted, accessories and appurtenances. Laundry, building already far advanced, grounds, machinery, accessories and appurtenances.

Hat factory, building already far advanced, ground, large wharves, machinery, accessories and appurtenances.

Department S. Christovão, all the deposit of material, the least, movable property and livestock pertaining to the deposit.

Department Colonia Forquilha, important coffee plantation at the station of José Leite, including all movable property and livestock.

Department Colonia S. José, coffee plantation at the station of José Leite, including all movable property and livestock.

Department of Grounds and Constructions. Warehouse and factory, grounds and houses in Engenho de Dentro, S. Francisco Xavier, Ruas Visconde de Figueiredo, Conde de Bonfim, Praça do Engenho Novo, machinery and accessories of the brick-factory, branch of the Rio do Ouro and Central railroads, fixed and rolling material. Line-kiln of the Ilha do Governador, buildings and the accompanying lands.

Floating and raw material on hand, A steamer and four lighters, two cranes and accompanying accessories and utensils. Large deposit of raw material, being thread for all kinds of woven goods, materials, woods, etc.

Privileges and concessions relative to the departments, the union of the industries, the grounds and structures, and the process of tanning by electricity for all the states of Brazil, and finally all the properties, goods and effects, which the Company now owns or may hereafter acquire.

The net return of the company with the active and regular operation of all its departments above mentioned, amounts annually to a conservative and practical estimate to five thousand and five hundred contos of réis.

The company has a capital of 40,000,000\$ of which more than half is paid up. To the directors of the company Messrs. Abel Graca, Luiz A. Ferreira de Almeida and José Maria Teixeira de Azevedo the investing public can be thankful for this splendid opportunity of safely placing their money.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial reports and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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79, Rua Seie de Seiebro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1892.

ACCORDING to article 2 of decree 733, published on the 12th instant, "the government reserves to itself the right to deduct from guaranteed interest due to those companies not having made the deposits required of them, the amount of the proportion fixed for expenses of fiscalization." It would be interesting to know where the government gets its right to do this, or where it finds its authority. Has the executive power any right whatever to promulgate decrees which overthrow or modify laws and contracts? Or has the legislative power the right to annul a contract formally celebrated between the state and private individual, to the prejudice of the latter? Or, to put it differently, is not the government, in all its branches, bound to respect and uphold all laws and contracts just as much as any private citizen? Where is the justice of compelling the individual to observe and carry out every clause and condition of a government contract, when the government itself is at liberty to modify or annul at pleasure? The government can not and dare not defend such a monstrous injustice, and yet it is calmly trying to enforce that principle just as though it had every principle of law and morality on its side. It would be interesting to know how many contracts are broken by this article 2 of decree 733. In one, to which our attention has been called, the concession distinctly states: "as despesas que se fizerem durante o prazo da fiança (guarantee) correrão por conta do Estado." In this the government explicitly declares that the expenses of fiscalization are for account of the state, and as long as the contract is in existence and as long as justice endures, these expenses can not be foisted upon the company. If there were an independent judiciary in Brazil, with a supreme court like that of the United States, then these executive aggressions would very soon be set aside, but unhappily there is no such recourse. In respect to the foreign companies concerned, who may have specific exemptions from these charges in their contracts, we trust they will resist the imposition and call upon their own governments to assist them. In so doing they will not only be defending their own rights, but they will be rendering an incalculably valuable service to Brazil. The permanency of republican institutions in this country demand constant and vigorous resistance to all such aggressions as these. The people must have their rights respected as well as their liberties, but it will never be done until they unite to resist these violations of law and contract by the executive.

Our attention has been called to an occurrence here which may possibly lead to serious injury to the commerce of this port. A short time ago a vessel arrived here with a cargo of flour, some of which had been damaged. It has long been the custom in this port to rate stains on the barrel as "light damage" on which a discount of 25000 is allowed, the contents being in reality in perfect condition. In case, however, of sea-water damage, in which the contents of the barrel are slightly injured, the damage is assessed as "heavy" and a discount of 45000 is allowed, although only a few pounds of the flour may be "caked" by the water. The survey of the cargo in question showed about a thousand barrels light and about three hundred (we do not use the exact numbers) heavy dam-

age. The company importing the flour being very generally unpopular in the city, some unknown person denounced the cargo to the health board as damaged, although some five or six thousand barrels were in perfect condition. The cargo was at once embargoed, and, by a singular coincidence, the dealers at the very same time put up their prices. A sanitary commission, which knows flour quite as well as it knows Sanscrit, went to examine the cargo, and in its report condemned the 300 barrels damaged by sea-water, but asked for a custom-house commission to examine the 1,000 barrels, as it could not decide. The custom-house commission was appointed and reported that the 1,000 barrels could be sold according to the custom of the port, and added that the 300 barrels of heavy damage was good enough for making sea biscuit. The board of health, however, refused to accept this recommendation and condemned the whole 1,300 barrels, but granted permission for its exportation. This loss therefore falls upon the underwriters, who had themselves the victims of an arbitrary order from which there is no appeal and which is against the usual practice of the port. They find also that a new risk has been forced upon them—that of denunciation by unknown and irresponsible parties who may wish to corner, or control, the flour market by obstructing or preventing the dispatch of arriving cargoes. Everyone knows the power of the *empenho*, and how easy it will be for unscrupulous speculators to govern the action of the sanitary authorities. Under these conditions, the underwriters may decide not to insure any more cargoes of flour for this port, and as neither the millers nor the merchants will care to take the risks on their own account, we may soon find the flour trade seriously embarrassed. The sanitary authorities should not forget that all such arbitrary acts will sooner or later make their evil consequences felt in the country which permits them. Just and fair dealing is a basis on which all men and all nations can meet, and when a people get outside of that the evil will in good time rest upon their own shoulders.

The deposition of the governor of Ceará last week by the students of the military school at Fortaleza, the row which has arisen over the attempt to depose the governor of Amazonas, in which several military and naval officers have openly declared themselves against the course pursued by the government, and the news received from Matto Grosso of the forcible deposition of the governor of that state, are all in harmony with the false and vicious doctrine advanced by the Floriano party that the state governments are so closely allied with the central government that the resignation of the President of the republic must be accompanied by the dissolution of the state governments also. In some states this absurd idea has been carried so far as to include the dissolution of the legislature, the suspension of the state constitution and even the deposition of all the petty municipal governments. A more absurd idea never could have been conceived, and as long as it endures a federal republic will be an utter impossibility in this country. It is idle to argue that the deposed governors all supported Gen. Deodoro, for they had nothing whatever to do with the matter. In a federal republic the two governments should be kept distinct, and the states should let the political acts of the national executive severely alone. Adhesions in such matters are gross absurdities, fully as absurd and mischievous as these depositions. In the matter of these continued state revolutions, the national government ought to have foreseen that no political advantage is to be secured which can in even the slightest degree compensate for the disorder, false precedent and loss of credit which must ensue. It will be impossible to restore confidence in the country just as long as these things occur. No capital will come into a country where a revolution is to be expected every three months, and where every new government feels itself at liberty to annul everything its predecessor had done. Such a state of things shows that anarchy has usurped the place of order, petty intrigue that of law, and violence that of legal action. There can be no security for life and property in such a country, no confidence in the stability of any contract or law, no credit either for the state or individual. An orderly, progressive government under such conditions is an absolute impossibility, and the sooner the men res-

ponsible for the present situation understand this, the better. There is no patriotism in these petty intrigues, and there are no other results than debt and disorder. The military must let political affairs alone and stop its ignorant, selfish meddling with civil institutions, and the people must make up their minds to entrust their affairs to men of character, responsibility and experience. Until this is done, we shall have nothing better than the anarchy which is now rapidly ruining the country.

SAO PAULO RAILWAY.

São Paulo, February 18th, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir, In your publication of the 16th inst. one of your leading articles was devoted to calling attention to the sanitary state of Santos, and in it allusions were made to the São Paulo railway which it is necessary perhaps to correct for those of your readers who are not dwellers in that city, and are therefore not acquainted with the occurrences alluded to in your article above named, but who may nevertheless be interested from one reason or other in what passes there.

First, allow me then to say that your informant has not fairly stated the case.

In regard to the special trains to enable business men to sleep in S. Paulo, when suggested, the proposal was readily agreed to, but with previous experience to guide in such matters, and in order to know how many daily travellers were likely to avail themselves of such a convenience the proposer undertook to ascertain the number which he at the moment estimated to be from fifty to sixty that could be considered certain.

Some three weeks passed during which time nothing more was heard of the subject. Great efforts were made and the matter thoroughly canvassed amongst the business men with the result that at the end of that period, I am told, nineteen persons were found willing to go to São Paulo daily if special quick trains were put on for their convenience.

On a previous occasion, under identical circumstances, the same facilities were asked for to enable business men to sleep in São Paulo, with the difference that then five persons were prepared to do the daily journey if the railway would grant special accommodation.

From the above it will be seen that neither in the present nor in the past has there been a great number of people willing to escape the risks of sleeping in Santos.

Could the São Paulo railway do more than express its readiness to give the accommodation if there were travellers forthcoming?

Taking it for granted that the whole nineteen were prepared to go to São Paulo daily, would that warrant any railway company in running a special train for their convenience, or would the doing of this have satisfied the exigent that the São Paulo railway was relieving a city stricken to death with fever?

But without these special trains had not the few business men desiring to sleep in São Paulo all reasonable facilities in the daily express leaving Santos at 5 p.m., and the morning express arriving in Santos at 10 a.m.? Both these trains are run in the shortest time, which is it impossible by any means to reduce, so that the persons travelling by those trains have the best the company can offer, in the ordinary way.

True, a train limited to two carriages, having no stoppages, every other train giving way for it, can gain 25 minutes between Santos and S. Paulo over the ordinary express, but as a daily arrangement can nineteen passengers who pay the ordinary fares reasonably look for such accommodation, which can only be granted in detriment to the other train service? I think you will agree that they can not.

Such a train in a modified form is now running for a few days as an experiment, on the assurance that many more beyond the nineteen persons already named will certainly now travel. The result will of course show.

One does not like to believe that your informant is one of the so-called nineteen daily travellers, who may wish to visit São Paulo twice a week in a cheap, quick and commodious way at the expense of the convenience of the majority.

But with the utmost desire to do what everyone feels it necessary to do for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Santos, the São Paulo railway cannot do more, except for the special few, than what it has been doing for years past.

New with regard to the "block" in the port of Santos which you say you have always maintained the São Paulo railway could have done much to relieve, I think you ought in fairness to be ready to accept the evidence of those who were specially appointed to report upon this matter. The commission appointed by the commercial body of the state of São Paulo visited Santos, its report has been widely circulated through the public press and certainly there is not to be found in it one word that attaches blame to the São Paulo railway, neither is there in it any suggestion which could be immediately acted upon.

The persons composing the commission were competent men whose experience was extended beyond Brazil and who were capable of doing justice to the subject they undertook.

The São Paulo railway can therefore refer to that report as a proof to the contrary of what you say you have maintained, though of course no one desires to question your great authority or that of your informant upon such matters, but there may chance to be some who would in preference accept the statement of responsible local men, the irresponsible declarations of others who may not have given the matter their special attention and looked at all sides of the question.

The São Paulo railway has everything to gain in public opinion by an unbiased criticism of its service.

By the foregoing remarks endeavor has been made to state succinctly the case for the São Paulo railway, and I hope that sufficient proof has been adduced to show that your special correspond-

dent willfully misled you when stating that this company had refused to do anything towards establishing a quicker train service; indeed, were further testimony needed in support of this it would be found in your first article giving the public notice that such a train was to be run, seeing that such information must have had its origin in something tangible and not been received from some presumably reliable source.

As to the "block" in Santos I hand you the printed report of the commission above referred to, and this company's remarks on its two suggestions, as their publication in the newspapers may have deepened your observation, and as I feel you desire to do justice to the cause to which you have so freely opened your valuable space.

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
WM. SEEVERS.
Superintendent.

From *The Chilean Times*, January 6th.

THE PORT OF VALPARAISO.

The following statistics will furnish an idea of the importance of Valparaiso as a seaport, and also of the loss of trade sustained by the port during the late civil war. In 1891 there landed 14,633 passengers, against 21,044 in 1890, or a decrease of 6,411 as compared with 1890. The number of passengers who left in 1891 was 12,929, or a falling off, as compared with 1890, of 3,868. The arrivals in 1891 exceeded the departures by 1,704. The shipping returns give the following figures: Arrivals in 1891, 1050 vessels of 944,499 tons, as compared with 1,267 vessels of 1,204,145 tons in 1890. The departures in 1891 were 1022 vessels of 949,955 tons, as compared with 1,270 vessels of 1,203,077 tons in 1890. These returns afford a pretty true indication of the importance of Valparaiso as a seaport, and it will hardly be credited abroad that a port which is frequented by 35,000 passengers, and 2,000,000 tons of shipping in year possesses only one passenger pier, and that scarcely worthy of a fishing village. Is there nobody here capable of submitting to the government a plan for a floating pier, or a pier of some kind, from which passengers could step into or out of a boat or a tender without running the risk of breaking their limbs or of losing their lives? There is hardly a port on the coast of any importance which cannot boast of better landing accommodation than Valparaiso. Landing at Madras in a catamaran is preferable to the risk of landing at Valparaiso pier. There is some talk of the government intending to provide better accommodation, but if the agitation we have started on the subject is allowed to subside there is a possibility that the government's intention will end in talk and nothing more.

From *The Montevideo Times*, February 10th.

FOREIGN BLOOD.

In dealing with the interesting birth statistics which we publish in another column to-day, it seems to us that the direct general of the civil registry has overlooked the most important deduction of all, namely the fact that 68.8 per cent, or more than two-thirds, of the children born in this republic have foreign blood on the side of one or both of their parents, the number of children born of Oriental parents being only 31.2 per cent, or less than one-third.

Unfortunately, the statistics before us are only for the year 1890, and we have not those of any previous years to refer to, but we have no reason to suppose that the proportion is exceptional or has varied substantially for many years.

These figures prove beyond all question the assertion, made by us on more than one previous occasion, that the present so-called Oriental nationality is an unstable quantity which is fast changing its character. Indeed we could hardly expect otherwise when we remember that for at least ten years the population of the republic has owed as much for increase to immigration as to births, and that if the republic is ever allowed the development which the rate of immigration will increase to eight or ten times what it ever has been.

In fact it is no exaggeration to say—nor do we mean any offence in saying it—that Oriental nationality is at present little more than a legend, for of two-thirds or less of the population who can claim birth on this territory, there is a very small proportion indeed who can go back two generations without finding foreign grandfathers or great-grandmothers were not foreigners. And of the generation now rising, as we see, two out of every three are directly born of foreign parents on one or both sides.

Practically speaking, then, Oriental blood is a small and rapidly diminishing factor in the present population of the country. The present mixture, in which European blood (through fully 85 per cent from Latin races, that is to say Italians, Spanish and French, in the order named) predominates, will go on, perhaps, for two or three generations, varying as the rate of immigration varies and according to the more or less rapid development of the country. And as it takes at least two generations to lose the customs and traditions of the original country or race and become thoroughly acclimated, so to speak, we may assume it will be fully fifty years hence before the Oriental assumes a definite national type and character of sufficient strength to counteract the still continuing flood of immigration. What the national type of fifty years hence will be like and what special characteristics it will develop, it would be vain to attempt to prophesy, but we may be sure that the daily increasing weight of European influence will have moulded it into something very different from the cosmopolitan than that of the present day. Indeed, we may look upon it as certain that long before then the resident foreigners will have secured their proper share in the administration of the country, will have rescued it from many of its present evils, and will have swept away the semi-barbarous Spanish traditions which are doing so much to hamper its development at present. It is less there is of Spanish tradition and the more there is of modern European influence, the more rapid will be the development. The Oriental of 1950 will probably be a thorough cosmopolitan not only in blood, but in manners and customs as well.

FALSIFIED APOLLINARIS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 19th February, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

SIR,—As agents of the Apollinaris Company and with reference to a paragraph in your issue of the 12th inst., we are sorry to find that you too inquisitive, on the contrary, we can but thank you for the interest evinced in the affairs of the Company.

We must protest, however, against the manner in which the paragraph is worded; your readers might be led to suppose that the Company is acting as your query suggests. We must state that this supposition is absurd enough, but, in the same way, as you have asked "Why the Apollinaris Company is having boxes made and marked in the Rua S. José," we request you to publish this our declaration that there is no foundation whatever for that question as far as the Apollinaris Company is concerned.

It is evident that you have seen boxes made and marked in the Rua S. José with the brand of the Apollinaris Company and we beg you, in the interests of the Company, to give us at once any further particulars you may have, to enable us to put an end to this abuse.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
WALTER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO.

We must admit that it is a little absurd to suppose that the Apollinaris Company is having its boxes made here in Rio, but having seen a lot of these boxes in process of manufacture we preferred to call attention to the fact through the medium of an inquiry. It is a well known fact that an enormous quantity of Apollinaris water is now manufactured and sold in this city, and many, if not all, hotel and restaurant-keepers buy it for their customers. It is an abuse which the authorities ought to suppress with all the rigor of the law, as it is a danger to health to have these falsified mineral waters sold. When it is remembered how large a quantity of mineral waters is used in sickness and convalescence, and how fatal a result may ensue from the use of a falsified article, it is simply inexplicable that the health authorities do not take an interest in the matter. Without question a good percentage of the deaths in this city are due to these poisons, and it is time their manufacture were stopped. We shall be glad to place any information we may have at the disposal of the parties interested whenever they desire to call for it.—Eds. NEWS.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The new United States cruiser *Philadelpia* arrived at Montevideo on the 6th and the *Concord* on the 7th inst.

—The January passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo from foreign ports numbered 957 and the departures 683.

—The exports from Rosario, Argentina, during January were 262,376 bags of wheat, 7,273 bbls. of hay, 307,616 kls. bones, 16,453 dry hides, 1,400 calf-skins, 375 bbls. wool, 22 lbs. hair, 4,459 bags of linseed, 3,149 do. bran, 45 do. hats of goatskins, 45,414 kls. copper, 2,290 bags of flour, 6,477 salted hams, 122 do. dried hams, 20 do. hales sheepskins, 15,292 kls. lead, 4,087 bags of maize.

—The treasury balance for September has just been published. The *recuadros* or sundry expenses item for this month amounts to no less than \$108,147, or over £20,000 for unauthorized and extraordinary expenses, not in the budget! The minister of war, as usual, is responsible for the larger portion or \$43,321, the ministry of government being not far behind with \$36,070, and the other three ministries making up the balance. Amongst the items we find \$17,611 in the ministry of government for not specified.—*Montevideo Times*, February 9th.

—The air is again full of revolutionary rumours and reports of arrests and of precautionary measures. All this is uncomfortable enough, but it has been not uncommon of late, under the present government, and therefore we must hope that, as on former occasions, the scare will pass away without coming to anything serious. The situation is very bad and the outlook very hopeless, but we do not think either are as improved by a revolution, on the contrary, a disturbance would probably make matters even worse.—*Montevideo Times*, February 10th.

—Some years ago a distinguished Argentine writer paraphrased a well-known European proverb about the Russian, by saying that underneath the frock-coat of the Argentine there still lay hidden the knife of the gaucho. His meaning we take to be that, under the thin veneer of civilization, the outward and visible signs of which are broadcloth, silk hats and patent leather boots, there still lurks a semi-civilized or even barbarous spirit. The disgraceful scenes which occurred at last Sunday's elections in Buenos Aires bear incontrovertible witness to the still living truth of his saying and show how shallow indeed is the boasted civilization which can so easily degenerate into scenes of shameful fraud and brutal violence.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 11th.

—On Sunday, (Feb. 7th) the free and independent electors of the capital of this glorious democratic republic were invited to exercise the great privilege conferred upon them by the constitution of electing citizens to represent them in Congress—therefore, policemen armed with swords and revolvers were placed at all the street corners, the polling places were occupied by strong detachments of police, and policemen armed with Remingtons were posted on the roofs of the adjoining houses. The fire brigade, fully armed, was concentrated in the central police department, and the troops of the garrison were massed just outside the city. Every citizen elector was also armed with a revolver, and the political clubs swarmed with men with rifles and revolvers and eager for the fray. Under these promising circumstances, the sovereign people declared its will, the result being that each of the opposing parties claims the victory. The returns of the killed and wounded are as yet incomplete.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The attempt to sell the condemned United States steamer *Tallapoosa* at Buenos Aires, with an upset price of \$9,500 gold, was a failure.

—There was a panic in Montevideo on Saturday evening last, an artillery regiment coming out for a parade without orders. The people were as much scared as the government.

—The police of Buenos Aires have been complimented and praised for the effective manner in which they used their rifles on the voters during the elections of the 7th.

—The feeling against the government has become very bitter among the radicals since the recent elections in Buenos Aires. It is becoming evident that matters cannot go on much longer without a serious revolution.

—Among the several people who had a very narrow escape last night at the corner of Calles (Angallo and San Martin during the street riot were Sir Vincent Barrington and Mr. Melton Prior, the special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*; the former was in the middle of the *pelote*, as the police charged the mutinous crowd in front of the Radical club. Bullets were flying in all directions, but fortunately the wielders of the revolvers fired high and the missiles missed the heads in the crowd and were lodged in the walls opposite. The windows of the Creamery and of McLean's grocery shop were pierced, but nobody was hurt at the time. Later in the evening the Remingtons of the police took effect and wounded several people in the balconies of the Radical club. Mr. Melton Prior was descending the stairs of the Radical club as the row began, and was fired at repeatedly in the street and in the balcony from which he witnessed the fray. We are glad to state that no leading banker, merchant or broker was injured during the affair, as they wisely kept indoors and left all the patriotic work to literary men, lame ducks, guttersnipes and outsiders in general. The money circle kept aloof, as usual.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, Feb. 8th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipal elections have been postponed in Bahia.

—The meeting of the Rio Grande convention has been postponed to May 1st.

—If competition reduces prices, governing ought to be cheap in Matto Grosso.

—The *Journal do Poco* of Piracicaba says that the postmaster at Santa Maria has run away with 4,000\$.

—The president of S. Paulo has authorized the organization of a battalion of volunteers at Campinas.

—A telegram from Pará states that the castanhar crop will be much diminished this year because of the raids of the Indians.

—The people of Pouso Alegre held a meeting on the 15th and voted resolutions against the division of the state of Minas Geraes.

—The governor of S. Paulo has authorized the municipal council of Piracicaba to organize a civic guard for the defence of the republic.

—In Bahia the officers of the 9th and 16th battalions are going to issue an address to the electors asking them not to vote for military men.

—The withdrawal of ex-President Cesario Alvim from Ouro Preto on the 17th inst. was made the occasion of a great demonstration in his honor.

—Two musk-melons weighing 15½ kilos each have been on exhibition in Rio Grande do Sul. They were grown on the Ilha dos Marinheiros.

—A telegram on the 18th from Porto Alegre says that a body of Castillo's partisans, commanded by Barão do Tororop, was defeated at Quararim.

—The prisoners in the jail at Limeira, S. Paulo, have sent for better rations. They vow that, unless their fare improves, they will never eat again.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that advices from Ladario confirm the news of a revolt at Corumbá, and that the revolutionists are moving on Cuyabá.

—On the 15th a police force, and on the 16th a detachment of 50 soldiers of the 31st battalion left Ouro Preto for Vicosas, where the municipal council had been deposited.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 15th says that at Capuava a band of partisans of Julio de Castilhos was defeated with the loss of some of their number, including their leader Astrogildo Costa.

—A telegram of the 16th from Ceará states that the federal troops have been withdrawn from the capital to Maranguape and that a collision between the governor's partisans and his enemies was hourly expected. The collision took place that evening, the students of the military school attacking the governor's palace with rifles and artillery. After 13 hours' firing the governor surrendered, having lost 13 men killed and many wounded. The students lost one killed and a few wounded. The palace was left in ruins. The state government was turned over to Col. Bezzeril.

—At the request of the minister of Chili the governor of Rio de Janeiro has reinstated the two police officers who had been dismissed for insulting that minister. They can now try the game on another diplomat.

—A cavalry lieutenant, Manoel Joaquim Machado, left for Santa Catharina on the 17th to assume the provisional administration of that state. There is a chance for the sergeants and corporals a little later on.

—On the 18th inst. Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz, the deputy governor of Ceará, took passage on the steamer *Espírito Santo* for this city. He is accompanied by Councillor Rodrigues, Jan., Dr. Samuel and several of his relatives.

—At S. Luiz, Rio Grande do Sul, a body of Julio de Castilhos's partisans under Gen. Francisco de Lima, Senator Pinheiro Machado and Col. Apparecio dispersed on the approach of a detachment of the governor's troops and took refuge in Uruguay.

—There were 182 deaths in Pará during the month of January.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has issued orders for disbanding the volunteers.

—The gubernatorial election in Alagoas appears to have resulted in the choice of Dr. Gabino Besouro.

—The January exports of rubber at Pará amounted to 1,802,337 kilogrammes, of which 820,252 came from the state of Amazonas and 28,438 from Pará.

—It seems to be decided in Bahia that ex-Senator Saravia will be the candidate of all parties for the governorship in the election to be held on March 20th.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 21st says that the people in great part kept away from the polls in the election of that day. This is called a victory for the boys who "won't play."

—There was a serious row at Vicosas, Minas, last week, and the chief of police of that state went to the scene of disturbance with 100 soldiers. When he arrived there he found nothing but peace and hominy.

—The receipts of the S. Paulo post office last year, from all sources, amounted to 275,335\$833 in the capital and 554,233\$790 in the agencies throughout the state, making a total of 829,569\$623. The total in 1890 was 682,264\$683.

—The contractor of the Ypiranga lottery monument in S. Paulo has brought a suit for the payments due him for work done up to the present. It is stated that the unfinished monument is threatened with sale at auction for raising money to meet these payments.

—On the 15th the Niteroi police arrested a quack called Joca Breves. His office was full of patients at the time and many of them ran away, but the police arrested 74. They also arrested a doctor who receives 20\$ for lending his name two days in the week to the quack.

—Dr. Rodolpho Faria telegraphs from Ouro Preto that he is now willing to accept the governorship of Minas do Sul, which he had at first declined, and that he counts on the protection of Gens. Campos Salles and Glycerio. In case of war will these two generals take the field?

—The minister of justice has received a telegram from Col. Luiz Benedicto, dated the 12th inst., informing him that the sender of the telegram is supported by a majority of the people of Matto Grosso who rejoice to see right and justice restored, that he has triumphed over the revolt and that peace reigns supreme at Cuyabá.

—According to news received from Corumbá the revolutionary expedition reached Cuyabá on the 1st inst. and deposed Gov. Martinho, appointing a junta composed of Cols. Marques Fortes, Benedicto and Major Annibal da Matta. Consequently Matto Grosso now has one appointed governor, two elected governors and one revolutionary junta. Is it possible that Matto Grosso requires so much governing?

—On the 18th the court of appeals at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Judge Salsotiano Orlando. It was proceeding to action on the applications made by Cols. João Pinto and Carvalho, when the spectators began to hiss and the court adjourned. A number of persons then called on the governor asking him to abolish the court, which he indignantly did. It would be interesting to know if this is the independence of the courts which the constitution refers to.

—On January 30th the public prosecutor at Pará formally denounced the directors of the Companhia Mercantil for fraudulent transactions in connection with the management of that company. He charges that they obtained money under false pretensions and that they committed various frauds through the medium of clandestine transactions. The company was organized to control the rubber trade, and at one time secured a bonus on all exports from the state government which, had it not been suppressed in obedience to the protests of foreign houses, would have made it master of the situation.

RAILROAD NOTES

—At some of the stations on the Rio Claro railway there is said to be still coffee that was delivered there for shipment in November.

—At Santos on the 16th 250 laborers began work on the English railway for the purpose of repairing the damage caused by the rioters.

—We learn through a private letter that a fast express was started between Santos and São Paulo on the 19th, as an experiment. We are confident that it would be of incalculable benefit to Santos business men if they would make use of it. Why not try our suggestion as to a boarding-house at some convenient point on the *terra* section?

THE directors of the Royal Mail Company have had under their consideration the case of the men of the *Albatros*, the steamer which was wrecked some time ago off Colon. They are confident that immediately on the vessel striking, and all of them lost the whole of their sea-going kit, and had to encounter dire hardships before reaching Colon. The directors have determined, in view of the conduct of the men, to give them half-pay from the time the vessel struck until the men were landed at Southampton. This decision, which covers over a hundred men, has been received with the greatest satisfaction at Southampton.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, January 25th.

BIRTH.
On the 15th inst., at 17 A Rua do Bispo, the wife
of Dr. Charles Keves, of a son.

February 20th, 1892.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-voting	Last year	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	154,200	Agencia de Brazil	400,000 Jan. 97	808	180,000	.... = 60\$00
1,000,000	175,000	21,000	Alagoas	50,000 Feb. 97	60	60,000	
5,000,000	5,000,000	451,750	América	100,000 Jan. 97	800	250,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	343,374	Bahia	200,000 Feb. 97	110	75,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	317,500	Banco	100,000 Feb. 97	110	75,000	
100,000,000	10,000,000	41,151,575	Brazilian	30,000 Feb. 97	210	30,000	20-80 = 216 1/2
			Brazilian	30,000 Feb. 97	210	30,000	

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Nome	Dividend paid	Num. votes	Last year	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000 \$	4,000,000 \$	161,200 \$	Agulha do Brazil	4 000-Jan. 92	50 \$	184 1/2	.... = 60 \$ 00
1,000,000	175,000	21,000	Alagado do Brazil	5 250-Jan. 92	100	50 1/2	....
5,000,000	5,000,000	451,755	Anilacta	10 000-Jan. 92	180	250 00	....
M. 100,000,000	17,000,000	34,374	Bolton	10 000-Feb. 91	100	37 00	....
100,000,000	33,000,000	41,151,375	Brazil	70 000-Jan. 92	100	71 00	....
...	33,000,000	...	do a series	30 000-Jan. 92	100	156 00	151 000 = 157 00
...	1,000,000	...	Brazil - London	8 000-Jan. 92	40	...	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,826,230	Brazil-Norie America	2 000-Jan. 92	250	...	...
...	1,000,000	35,745	Brasilense	4 000-Jan. 92	100	61 00	....
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Central	4 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Casas Laborator	850-Jan. 92	40	30 00	....
...	2,000,000	1,000,000	Cooperativo	10 000-Jan. 91	50	...	....
...	2,000,000	1,000,000	Commercial	15 000-Jan. 92	100	280 00	....
...	2,000,000	2,000,000	Commerciaes	5 000-Jan. 91	100	170 00	.... = 23 00
...	20,000,000	12,000,000	Comercio	12 000-Jan. 92	200	245 00	245 000 = 245 00
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	do a series	6 000-Jan. 92	40	55 00	....
...	1,000,000	50,000	Comercio e Industria	1 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	80,000,000	1,485,830	Constructor do Brazil	4 000-Jan. 92	200	80 00	55 000 = 70 00
...	2,000,000	2,000,000	Continental .....	...	...	...	...
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Corporativo	5 000-Jan. 92	80	...	...
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Commercial	5 000-Jan. 91	100	160 00	....
...	12,500,000	12,500,000	Credito Garantiado	5 000-Jan. 92	200	155 00	....
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Mercantil	15 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	100,000,000	30,000,000	Credito Novo	12 000-Jan. 92	100	45 00	....
...	...	...	do a series .....	...	...	...	...
...	40,000,000	22,888	Credito Popular	12 000-Jan. 92	100	130 00	....
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Publico (Cidex)	5 500-Jan. 91	100	130 00	....
...	2,500,000	550,646	Credito Real do Brazil	10 000-Jan. 91	100	100 00	....
...	1,835,300	...	do a series .....	...	...	...	...
...	10,373,340	...	do comm. de .....	...	...	...	...
...	25,000,000	75,000,000	Credito Real e Interior	15 000-Jan. 92	60	30 00	....
...	5,000,000	5,000,000	Credito Uniao do gold	10 000-Jan. 91	60	30 00	....
...	2,100,000	2,500,000	Depositos e Descontos	20 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	2,100,000	2,500,000	Deposito do Brazil	15 000-Jan. 91	100	84 00	....
...	10,000,000	453,010	Fluminense	4 000-Jan. 91	100	55 00	....
...	31,000,000	150,711	France Brazilian	10 000-Jan. 91	100	100 00	....
...	8,000,000	1,450,000	Industrial e Mercantil	10 000-Jan. 92	200	100 00	100 000 = 175 00
...	1,000,000	1,000,000	Intermar	12 000-Jan. 92	200	235 00	100 000 = 100 00
...	10,000,000	10,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	6 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	.... = 105 00
...	40,000,000	2,91,188	London & Brazil	10 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	10,000,000	12,000,000	Metropolitano do Brazil	10 000-Jan. 92	20	...	.... = 105 00
...	2,000,000	150,000	Mergulho das Vargueiras	4 000-Jan. 92	20	130 00	....
...	2,000,000	20,400	Mobiliario	10 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	5,000,000	984,10	Obras	3 000-Aug. 91	50	...	2 500 = 500
...	10,000,000	25,000,000	Paria e Rio	7 500-Jan. 92	100	94 00	85 000 = 90 00
...	10,000,000	100,000,000	Petropolis	10 000-Jan. 92	30	...	2 500 = 500
...	3,000,000	3,000,000	Popular	6 000-Jan. 92	100	...	...
...	5,000,000	2,000,000	Regiao do Brazil .....	...	40	...	...
800,000,000	200,000,000	2,238,224	Republica dos E. do Brazil	10 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	100 000 = 102 00
...	10,000,000	10,000,000	Rio Janeiro	5 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	30,000,000	4,000,000	Rio e Mato Grosso	2 500-Jan. 92	20	33 00	....
...	10,000,000	10,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	10 000-Jan. 92	100	40 00	....
...	5,000,000	5,000,000	Sociedade Bancaria	10 000-Jan. 92	100	100 00	....
...	20,000,000	13,000,000	Sul-Americano	10 000-Jan. 92	100	70 00	.... = 120 00
...	10,000,000	3,236,330	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	12,516,519	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	200	200 00	.... = 140 00
...	10,000,000	...	Uniao de Creditos	12 000-Oct. 91	2		

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

<i>Present amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate of %</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
15,847,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	100	78%	.... = 75%
7,939,300	Oct.	5	do gold.....	£11 5 s	130/-00	125/00-130/-00
7,939,300	Apr.-Dec.	5	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	100 s	92%	
8,000		6	Reaj. dos Estados Unidos.....	100	90%	
		5	do gold.....	100		
	May-Nov.	5	Provincal.....	100	76 %	
10,335,400	Jan.-Jul.	6	União, S. Paulo.....	100		

MILLS.

<i>CapItal</i>	<i>CapItal</i> <i>paid up</i>	<i>Reserve</i> <i>fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Outstand</i> <i>paid</i>	<i>Nominal</i> <i>value</i>	<i>Last</i> <i>sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
2,400,000\$	2,400,000	168,415\$	Atiapa	183000 - July 91	200\$	360,500	
400,000	400,000		Bon Fon		200	200	
1,000,000	3,000,000	63,274	Brazil Industrial	12 0000 - July 90	200	210 000	1500000
300,000	300,000	564	Brasilia	8 0000 - Aug 91	200	200 000	
100,000	100,000	18,013	Carrick	18 0000 - July 91	200	200 000	
1,400,000	2,000,000	240,000	Confingua Industrial	115000 - July 91	200	200 000	
	41,916		do 2 series	195000 - July 91	140	120 000	
	195,000		do Corvalli	3 0000 - July 91	140	120 000	
250,000	350,000		do I. Isabel		200	220 000	
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Mineiro		200	200 000	
700,000	1,550,000	10,853	Industrial de Ouro Preto		140	45 000	
400,000	400,000		do Granito	12 0000 - July 90	200	220 000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	27,000	Pernambuco	9 0000 - July 89	200	140 000	
	600,000		Progresso Ind. de Brazil	14 0000 - July 91	200	200 000	
500,000	500,000	24,718	Rio de Janeiro	14 0000 - July 88	200	200 000	
3,000,000	3,200,000	37,871	S. Lazaro	8 0000 - Aug 91	200	235 000	130 000
30,000,000	15,400,000		do 2 series		100	80 000	
500,000	500,000	10,812	S. Paulo de Alcantara		100	130 000	
1,000,000	1,488,410		Unio Industrial S. Sebastiao	3 400 - Jan 91	200	150 000	

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quote (pts)
8,000,000	2,400,000.5	..	Agrícola de Pernambuco	38000 - July 91	50 1/2	600,000	... - 15000
2,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Rioheta Preta	10 1/2 - Jan 91	60	100,000	... - 15000
100,000	400,000	..	Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras	..	100	100,000	... - 15000
2,000,000	2,400,000	..	Conte e Viegas Haussmann	..	200	200,000	... - 15000
768,400	768,400	20,000.00	Carragees Fumiceiras	10 000 - Jan 91	200	215,000	... - 15000
10,000,000	4,000,000	36,534	Casa Brasileira	10 1/2 - Aug 91	50	..	..
10,000,000	730,000	1,100	Commissões e Casas de Conf.	10 1/2 - Jan 91	50	50,000	..
60,000,000	6,000,000	..	Empresaz de Obras Publicas	11 1/2 - Sept 91	200	45,500	418000 - 46 000
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Escolas Fumiceiras	2 000 - July 91	40	3,000	..
45,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Commercial do Brasil	..	60	60,000	..
10,000,000	..	..	Immobiliario do Brasil	..	200	75,000	.. - 75 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	..	do do	10 1/2 - Jan 91	100	20,000	..
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	..	80	25,000	.. - 30 000
10,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana	..	40	40,000	..
7,500,000	1,250,000	24,180	Nacional de Fajez e Escal	..	70	50,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oblev.	3 000 - Jan 91	10	130,000	..
15,000,000	8,750,000	..	Novaes Ben Ruml	3 000 - July 91	70	20,000	..
2,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Rio	..	40	..	..
10,000,000	2,500,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio	12 000 - July 91	50	55,000	..
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Serviz. Maritimos	12 1/2 - July 91	100	110,000	..
2,000,000	2,000,000	30,117	Tereza Brant	2 000 - July 91	50	50,000	.. - 90 000
20,000,000	20,000,000	..	União do Est. do Itap	..	200	50,000	..

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(Late "The River Plate Times.")

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1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 29	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
Mar. 9	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bain, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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Porto Alegre: 349, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Malpá	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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Quayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

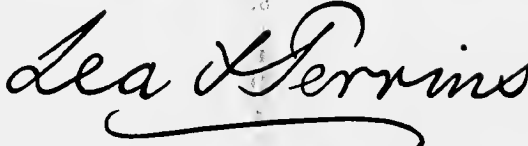
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"—Vigo.....	500 "	100000
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	90000

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